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PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES
COMPLETELY EXPANDED IN A THOROUGH AND
ARTISTIC MANNER.

Mr. Cleveland Will Have no Nepotism.
President Cleveland has defined his views of nepotism in a manner so forcible that he has left no doubt that he is irrevocably opposed to the practice. The gentleman to whom Cleveland outlined his views on this question is a western congressman who came to secure the appointment of a constituent to office. He told Cleveland that the applicant was a good democrat, a good fellow, and furthermore a relative of the president himself.

"That settles it," Cleveland is reported as saying. "His name cannot be considered," and then it is said to have read the congressman a lecture on the danger of appointing relatives to office, in which he placed himself on record as against nepotism in all its shades, meaning an application.

Congressman Springer learned something more about the new rules for the appointments this morning. He spoke to Cleveland about the application of a former office-holder for reappointment to the postmastership at Petersburg Ill., and after explaining the facts in the case received an answer favorable to the application. The explanation was this: The candidate is a woman and a democrat, who was appointed postmaster at Petersburg by President Arthur, just prior to Cleveland's first term. She was reappointed by Cleveland after General Harrison's election, but the republican senate refused to confirm the nomination and a republican of Harrison's selection secured the place.

Cleveland, after hearing this statement of the case, with the additional information that the applicant is almost unanimously indorsed, gave Springer to understand that he would reappoint the lady. His reason for making an exception to the "no reappointment" rule in this case, barring the strength which general commendation gives the lady's case, is that she failed to serve the term for which she had been appointed by Cleveland after his defeat in 1888, and is therefore quite as much entitled to serve now as then.

Cleveland has made several like statements in connection with similar cases to other congressmen, and his language on these occasions and this morning indicates that former appointees who were prevented from serving through lack of confirmation by the senate will be given preference in their applications for the offices for which they were selected under Cleveland's first incumbency.

How it Happened.—Judge Gresham favorably impressed with Walter Dabney.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following history of the appointment of Walter H. Dabney to the Solicitor of the State Department:

Mr. Dabney has, for several years held an appointment here with the interstate commerce commission, and his duties have been of a legal character. He has traveled considerable with the commission, when railroad disputes had to be investigated, and during several of his trips to the West met Judge Gresham, who was on the United States circuit bench. The judge was transferred here as the head of the Cabinet.

He took a decided fancy to Mr. Dabney and he was proposed for a good appointment. The Secretary took the position and the result naturally followed that the Virginian was selected for solicitor of the department. It was supposed that Mr. Dabney would be asked to become the Third Assistant Secretary, but it seems Mr. Gresham wanted him to be nominated for solicitor. The late Walker Blaine was the solicitor under his father.

A Tragedy of the Arctic.
While on a recent visit to St. Johns. Mr. Tetlow, an Englishman, related the following story to a reporter of the St. Johns Tribune, concerning Capt. Mousan, who is to take charge of the ship in which Mr. Nansen is to attempt this summer to reach the north pole.

"A few years back Capt. Mousan and another captain were out whaling near the coast of Spitzbergen when they were frozen in earlier than they expected. A conference of the officers of both ships was held on board Capt. Mousan's vessel, when it was found that they had not sufficient provisions to last them till the following summer on the opposite side of Spitzbergen, ninety miles away, there was a cache containing food supplied by the Danish and Swedish governments

for the use of shipwreck sailors, the existence of which was known to Mousan, and he found by sending thirty men across the island to the cache there would be sufficient provision on board the two ships to last the remainder till the ice broke up in the following July.

"Volunteers were called for, and thirty were selected from among the crews of both vessels to cross the islands in sledges to the cache, which they expected to reach in thirty days. The men left, and in a few days afterwards Mousan and his fellow-captain got clear, owing to the unexpected breaking up of the ice. They immediately set sail for Norway, knowing that the cache contained sufficient provision to keep the thirty men who were left behind alive until the following summer. In the ensuing July a rescue expedition was sent out from Norway in charge of Capt. Mousan, and, having arrived at the bay near which the cache was situated, they fired a gun, but got no response from the shore.

"Capt. Mousan says that he went ashore with a sinking heart, for he feared the worst, and the result proved that he was right, for on entering the hut built over the cache he found himself in the presence of thirty dead bodies. The leader of the expedition sat at the table dead, with his open diary before him, written up to within ten days of Mousan's arrival, and in it he explained that the men suffered such hardship in crossing the Spitzbergen that they ate ravenously when they reached the cache.

"In that climate, he said, it was absolutely necessary that exercise should be taken in the open air for a certain number of hours every day, but he had been powerless to enforce discipline among them, and the result was that one after another sickened and died. One man was actually found dead in his bunk with a parcel of loaf sugar grasped in his frozen hand. The relief party could do nothing but bury the dead, and so hard was the ground frozen on the island that dynamite had to be used to hollow out the graves. Capt. Mousan then returned to Norway."

Wade Hampton.
Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who has been nominated Commissioner of Railroads, was born at Columbia, S. C. His grandfather, Wade Hampton, bore arms in the Revolution, and his father, who also was named Wade, served on Gen'l Jackson's staff at New Orleans. The second Wade Hampton died in 1834. He was the richest planter in the south, owning 3,000 slaves and having a fine residence at Columbia.

The present Wade Hampton was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1835. Before the war broke out he had served in both branches of the Legislature. At that time he was one of the largest planters in the south. He was opposed to secession, saying that he could not see anything in it but ruin for himself and the south, but as soon as war was declared he entered the Confederate service. He organized and took command of the Hampton Legion. He was wounded at Bull Run, Seven Pines and Gettysburg; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and became one of the most dashing of the Confederate cavalry commanders. In 1865 he commanded the rear guard of the Confederate army, which retired before Gen'l Sherman's advance.

After the war Gen'l Hampton became prominent as an advocate of the policy of conciliation between the two races in South Carolina, and in 1876 he was elected Governor on a conciliation platform. He was re-elected Governor at the expiration of his first term, and then was sent to the United States Senate, in which he served two terms. He has always advocated justice and kindness towards the emancipated slaves.

Son of Chief Justice Bennett, of Kentucky, in Jail for Forgery.
Caswell Bennett, son of Chief Justice Bennett, of Kentucky, was placed in jail at Frankfort on the night of the 21st, on a charge of forging his father's name for \$25 and having the same cashed by Weitzel & O'Donnell, merchants of that place.

Young Bennett has been leading a dissipated career for a year past, and up to a few weeks ago had cashed innumerable worthless checks in different parts of Kentucky. His father some time ago wrote a card to the public declaring his belief that his son was insane and warning people against cashing these checks.

General Harrison's Plans.
[Indianapolis-Dispatch to New York World.]
"You inquire if I left Washington with regrets. Not at all. Had I been able to return to my home under the conditions which prevailed when I left it four years ago I would have been very happy.

"I have fulfilled my duties as the Chief Executive of the American people as zealously, as conscientiously and as zealously as I could. Now that the end has come I return to my quiet home, seeking retirement and time for reflection."

On political subjects General Harrison's lips are sealed. "My political convictions are based upon definite and carefully considered principles," he said. "I have expressed these principles formally to my fellow citizens, and I have no occasion to change my views. It would scarcely be fitting at this time to speak of public questions. I am now a private citizen, it is true, but there are considerations of ethics to which I defer."

The correspondent inquired if there was truth in the published report that he would write a book. "None," the former President replied. "There is no parallel between my case and that of the late Mr. Blaine, to which you refer. He chronicled public events during his long career in public life. I could not very well write on my own Administration.

"The probable foundation for the report is that I anticipate making some memorandum for my own private use that will clear certain affairs of State that have arisen during the four years I was President that might not be readily understood otherwise. I do not expect to publish these memorandums during my lifetime. There were numerous complicated situations that posterity will wish to understand and I desire to make plain."

In response to an inquiry as to the nature of his engagement to lecture at the Stanford University in California General Harrison said that in deference to the invitation of Senator Stanford he will deliver a course of lectures to the students.

"These addresses will not be technical law addresses," he explained. "There is no law school attached to the university as yet. I propose to discuss such questions as the rights and duties of citizenship, with kindred subjects, such as all young Americans should become familiar with. I could not take the time to take the time to prepare strictly technical discourses."

It was plain that the former President entertained an exalted idea of the dignity of the high place he has held by the favor of the people, and that he does not intend to do anything that will tend to lower the office he has held. As a consulting lawyer in great cases there will be a demand for his services, and that he will act in such cases there is no doubt.

His Fortune Melted Away.
[Chicago special to New York World.]
Crime, the history of which reads like a romance, is charged in a suit brought in the Circuit Court in this city. The robbery of a weak-minded but wealthy man by a scheming lawyer, who employed hypnotism and the influence of a woman to accomplish his purpose, is the story told in the bill of complaint.

All the parties to the case live in New York City, but the suit is brought in this city, as it is here that the remnants of the victim's fortune is said to be on deposit.

The complainant is James W. Dixon, who is trying to secure the custody of his brother, Henry W. Dixon, and the possession of what is left of his brother's estate, from Henry A. Root, a New York lawyer. The story, as told in the bill filed in court, covers a period of about eight years. During that time it is charged that Root has exerted an undue influence over Henry W. Dixon, and has secured nearly all of the latter's fortune. A portion, amounting to \$20,000 in two certificates of deposit, is now in the vaults of the Central Safety Deposit Company of this city, where it was placed a year ago by Henry W. Dixon and Henry A. Root. Since then, it is said, Root has attempted to gain possession of the money, but the Safety Deposit Company refused to give it up, holding that the agreement when it was received was that the box should only be opened in the presence of both Root and Dixon. In addition to this objection, the company was notified that James W. Dixon had been appointed a committee in lunacy of Henry W. Dixon, at Flushing, N. Y. James W. Dixon now seeks to have the courts restrain the deposit company from delivering the collaterals to any one other than himself, and also to compel the company to allow him access to the vaults.

Henry W. Dixon was declared insane Jan. 30, 1892, in Queens county, N. Y., but it is held that he has been of weak and unsound mind since 1884 and incapable of managing his affairs. Up to 1884 he made his home with his brother, the complainant. At that time he left and went to live with Henry W. Root, with whom he remained until he was declared of unsound mind. When he left his brother's house Dixon, it is said, was possessed, in addition to other property, of a building and land in New York City, No. 55 Cedar street, which yielded an annual income of \$4,000 above expenses and taxes. This property he was induced to mortgage for \$10,000, it is alleged, at the instance of Root, who, it is held, appropriated the amount to his own use. In February, 1888, Dixon conveyed to the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$70,000, which conveyance, it is held, was made at the instance and under the coercion of Root. It is stated further that Root received the whole of the \$70,000.

During the winter of 1885-86, it is stated, Root caused Dixon to go in company with Mrs. R. D. Haywood, who was residing with Root in West Forty-eighth street, New York, to Cedar Keys, Fla., and that Root, on the pretext of reimbursing himself for the journey, assessed Dixon \$1,000. In May, 1888, the complainant states, Root went to France and took Dixon, Mrs. Haywood and her son with him. For this trip he secured \$2,500 from Dixon, promising to repay him.

At the same time an agreement was entered into between Root and Dixon, by which the former was to pay the latter an annuity of \$1,500 for ten years, or \$125 per month. This arrangement, it is held, was brought about only after the most urgent demands on the part of friends of Dixon, who, knowing his mental condition, had interceded in his behalf. It is said further, that Root complied with reluctance and not until he saw there was no alternative between that and exposure. He was then required to make some substantial guarantee of good faith, and to this end Simon H. Stern was made a trustee in conjunction with Henry A. Root, to hold \$25,000 in trust to be supplied by Root, to make good his obligations to Dixon.

This trust was invested in stock of the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads. With some of the \$70,000 received from the sale of the New York property it is said that Dixon bought a farm, paying \$12,500 for it and further paying \$5,000 for the stock on it and furnishing it. Dixon lived on the farm with Root for a few weeks and then deeded the whole property to the lawyer for \$15,000. This money, it is claimed, have never been paid. It is also said that Root converted other money and property belonging to Dixon to his own use.

Meanwhile Dixon was growing mentally and physically weaker. Root, it is said, did not pay him the monthly allowance as agreed, but dribbled out to him small sums of money as he felt inclined.

An occasion is cited when Root, who was about to take a trip to California, bought for Dixon a steamship ticket for Colon, and giving him \$100, started him off. Dixon took passage, but on arriving at his destination immediately took steamer back to New York, where he arrived three months after his departure. He sought his brother's house at Flushing, but after a time is said to have been enticed away by persons who were acting for Root.

By this time Mr. Stern had tired of his position as co-trustee with Root for Dixon and went into court and asked to be relieved. This done, the railroad stocks which were in Stern's custody were placed in the hands of Root, who was at the time at Helena, Mont. In a short time he had Dixon with him and the two hypotheated the railroad stocks with Helena banks for the two \$10,000 certificates of deposit which are now in box 5,244 of the Central Safe-

ty Deposit Company's vaults.

The last transaction between the two of which record is made is shown in the following:

Auditorium Hotel, Jan. 2, 1892.
To H. A. Root:
Our accounts are settled and adjusted to this date. The balance due me by you is the surplus over \$20,000 that may arise from the sale of the Nashville and Chattanooga bonds and 100 shares of the Northwestern stock. In the event of my death such balance and the \$20,000 so deposited, with interest, is your property.

Root is said to have written the above and then caused Dixon to copy and sign it.

When Root left Chicago Dixon did not accompany him. He left soon afterwards, and went to the home of his brother. From there he disappeared, and his present whereabouts are unknown. The bill sets out that he is being detained by Root and asks that he be compelled to make known his present whereabouts.

Until three years ago Henry A. Root practiced law in New York. In 1890 he had an office at No. 10 Wall street and when he left there it was understood that he had fallen into a fortune somewhere in the West and had gone to Montana. Since then his friends in this city have not heard from him. He is one of the principal claimants in the famous Davis will case.

Henry A. Root was seen in the lobby of the Auditorium Hotel to-night. He had not been served with any notice of suit, he said, and until he had seen the papers could say nothing.

"Have you read the account the bill in the evening papers?"

"I looked it over. I can't see anything in it," he replied.

Henry A. Root was the nephew of Andrew J. Davis, of Montana, who died in 1890, leaving an estate of over \$10,000,000. Mr. Root's mother was the millionaire's eldest sister. She reared the family, and was treated as a mother by her brothers and sisters. She married late in life, and died when Mr. Root was but an infant of a few weeks. He was brought under the care of his uncle, Erwin Davis, who educated him in his profession. Mr. Root's only sister Mrs. Ellen Corne, was the favorite niece of the dead millionaire and brought up by him. With her alone of all the family did he carry on an active correspondence, and he always addressed her as "My favorite niece." She is a handsome brilliant woman.

How Notes of Different Instruments Affect Various Animals.
According to the London Spectator, an interesting experiment has been tried with different musical instruments on the animals of the Zoological Gardens. The young red orang-outang listened to the violin playing at first with grave attention. As the sound increased in volume he dropped to the ground, his hair bristling with fear, and finally in abject terror he seized a bit of carpet, shook it out and drew it completely over his head and body. The music continuing, he uncovered his head, and gradually a pleased smile came over his face as he watched the performer. The piccolo threw the animal into renewed terror, the flute did not interest him, but the bagpipes threw him into an ecstasy of delight. This enthusiasm would naturally incline us to the idea that the orang-outang may be of Scottish extraction. A further experiment showed that the elephant enjoyed the flute, but became wrathful at the piccolo. This instrument, indeed, found no admirers in the Zoo. The zebra, wild ass, deer and ostrich went into paroxysms of rage at the sound of the piccolo, although they had manifested various signs of pleasure over the violin and flute. The tiger was asleep and refused to be awakened by the fiddler and the flutist. But when the man with the piccolo began to play the animal sprang furiously to his feet and rushed angrily up and down the cage, lashing its tail. So extreme was the beast's anguish that the piccolo man speedily gave place to the flutist. The difference in effect was at once apparent. The tiger stopped, listened, lay down, and purred like a kitten in its enjoyment of the grateful sounds, and presently fell asleep in luxurious repose.

The police force of New York City numbers 3966 men, including the rank and file. The police force of Chicago is about 2700. The area of New York City is forty-six square miles. The area of Chicago is forty times as great.

The World's Fair.
Visitors at the World's Fair will have an opportunity to witness the publication of a daily newspaper from the beginning to the end of the work, and in all its branches. The Columbian Exposition Bulletin, of which Major Handy will be the editor and W. C. Gates, who has been connected with the Minneapolis Tribune and the Review of Reviews, will be business manager, will be published in the Machinery building. Besides this, the leading afternoon papers of the city will get out special World's Fair editions from the same building. Five of the leading English morning papers of the city will each contribute a page to the Bulletin, and the other three pages will be edited on the grounds and contain only World's Fair matter. It is probable, too, that similar arrangements may be made with the city papers printed in foreign languages. The pages that are contributed by the morning papers will go to the grounds in the shape of stereotyped plates, ready to go on the press. The matter for the other three pages will be collected on the grounds and will be put in type by type machines, which will also serve as exhibits. The stereotyping process of making roller plates will be shown in another room, and then the papers will be rolled off the presses placed in the Machinery building.

THEY WALK ON AIR.
The Fahyhs Need no Solid Earth When They Take Exercise.
The Fahyhs are the greatest leg-endemians, necromancers and hypnotists, in the known world.

One of their principal feats is walking in the air. The Fahyah who performs it lays flat down with his face toward the earth for a minute or a minute and a half, then arises, and forcing his arms against his tides, standing very erect, deliberately walks into the air as far as his power of endurance will permit him, at times reaching an altitude of from 250 to 400 feet when he simply walks down again.

At first, says a writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer, I could hardly believe my eyes, and I thought I had indeed seen a miracle performed. It took me over a year to understand this feat, at the end of which time I discovered that it was accomplished by a thorough knowledge of the electrical powers.

They understand thoroughly the laws of changing their electrified form from the positive to the negative by inhalation, and by that means, just the same as their universe is held in place by a congeniality of those two forces, so they utilized them in the performance of this feat.

To try to make it even clearer. I will go into the philosophy of the trick; starting from the first principle of electrical law, congeniality or persons are introduced to each other; instinctively each party to the introduction knows whether there is a feeling of perfect congeniality, that proves that one is the positive and the other the negative; if that feeling of congeniality is wanting; then they both possess similarly electrified forms, and naturally are repellant.

Of course after associations may oftentimes make tow much similarly electrified forms friends, but 'tis very rarely the case; the same law precisely that governs the feeling of these two men who have been introduced to each other is that which controls and keeps the universe in place.

The world is supposed to be 25,000 miles in circumference, 8,000 miles, more or less, in diameter; it revolves once around the sun in a year.

That is a pretty rapid rate of speed it must be admitted, and naturally some force of electricity must be evolved; call it positive. Then if the world is positive space must be negative; otherwise one would be repellant to the other and we would not hold our place in the terrestrial firmament.

Now, if the world does hold it is place by that law electrical congeniality, why is it not possible for the man who possesses the knowledge of changing his electrical form from the negative (which we who inhabit the earth are) to the positive by the process of inhalation which he does when he lies upon the ground, and then walks into the same space, by the same laws, that hold that tremendous globe and all the other planets and stars in their place.

That is the way, and the only way, by which the Fahyhs perform this most wonderful feat.